

THE CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

THE CHINA MAIL.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4919. 號二十一月四年九十七百八千一莫

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

日一月三卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. Atkinson, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus; E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry; E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monceau, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao; CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO., Foochow; HEDGES & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HABBS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KERSEY,
E. R. BELLISS, Esq.; WILHELM REINERS,
H. L. DALMAPPY, Esq.
F. D. SABROON, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.; W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 6% per Annum.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

Bankers,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Entertainment.

GARRISON THEATRE,
BY PERMISSION
OF MAJOR-GENERAL E. DONOVAN, AND
LIEUT.-COLONEL HALL, AND
OFFICERS R.A.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY
DRAMATIC CLUB,
will give
A PERFORMANCE, ON
TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY,
the 16th and 17th April, 1879.
For the benefit of a Widow of the
Corps.

The Performance
will commence Each EVENING,
with the
DOMESTIC DRAMA
in Two Acts, entitled

THE CHIMNEY CORNER
To conclude
Each EVENING with the Original and
Entertaining FARCE, entitled
B. B.

By kind permission the Band of 27th
Inniskillings will attend.

Price of Admission:
First Seats.....One Dollar.
Second do.....50 Cents.
Third do.....25 "

Tickets can be obtained at the OFFICERS'
MESS, SERGEANTS' MESS, and CAVALIER
SERGEANTS, R.A., and 27th INNISKILLINGS,
and at the DOORS on the Nights of
Performance.

Doors Open at.....8.30 p.m.
To Commence at.....9.00 "

PUNKAHS.
" GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."
Hongkong, April 10, 1879. ap17

Intimations.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

AN EIGHTH RETURN of CAPITAL
at the Rate of TWO TAKLS per
SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of
Record on the 3rd April, Payable at
the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April.

Warrants will then be delivered by the
Under-signed to Shareholders, or their
lawful representatives, on presentation of
Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 9th
April, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators,
Shanghai, April 1, 1879. my7

NOTICE.

FROM the 1ST of OCTOBER,
Dr EASTLACKE will receive his
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 50, Queen's Road Central, over the
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision;
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors,
Hongkong, November 20, 1878. my20

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS

STORAGE.

F. HUTCHINSON
begs to announce to the Community
of Hongkong that he will be able to supply
BEEF, MUTTON, &c.,
from 1st October, and trusts that they may
grant him their support.

SHOP—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite
the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

ROMARIA A SANCHOAN.

PROJECTA-SE fazer uma romaria à
septuaginta do grande Apóstolo das
Índias, S. Francisco Xavier, saindo daí aquí
às 8 horas da da de Sabado, 8 de Maio
de 1878, (13 de lug) e de cadaum no Do-
mingo a hora mais conveniente. Das
quatro romarias que se fizeram, n'este se-
culo, em Dezembro de 1868, Agosto de
1872, Dezembro de 1873, e 8 de Maio de
1874, esta ultima foi a mais bem sucedida
em consequencia da falta de ventos impor-
tantes n'esse mes em que morreu de
Nordeté essa célebre.

O preço de bilhetes incluindo comissão
será \$5 por cada romero.

J. J. DA SILVA E SOUZA
Secretario.

Hongkong, Dia de Annungação, 1879. my38

Intimations.

EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA SUN HATS and HELMETS in New Shapes.

CHINSY'S SUMMER STRAW and FELT HATS.

ELWOOD'S EXTRA LIGHT PATENT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS.

FRENCH LIGHT SUMMER BOOTS & SHOES, CANVAS SHOES.

ELECTRO-PLATED ICE PAELS, ICE TONGS, ICE SHOVELS, ICE PITCHERS.

THE New ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS for Kerosine, perfectly safe.

ELECTRO-PLATED CIGAR LAMPS, LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.

POCKET SYPHONIAS and WATERPROOF COATS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS, PERFUMERY and TOILET SOAPS.

INDIA RUBBER BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS.

The New CHIT BOOKS. MAPS OF AFGHANISTAN.

CAFETERIES, COCOA-NUT MATTING & MATS.

New SCARVES, BRAIDS and COLLARS.

The PATENT LIFE JACKETS and SWIMMING BELTS.

MEERSCHAUM and BIAR PIPE. DE LA RUE and AMERICAN

PLAYING CARDS.

The Celebrated HUNYADI JANOS MINERAL WATER.

SPRATT'S FIBRINE DUG BISCUITS. MAGNIFYING GLASSES.

MAPS OF CHINA.

A Large COLLECTION OF WORKS

OF REFERENCE.

FAMILY SOALS.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

CLARETS, SAUTERNES and OTHER LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE.

For Sale.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

HE AMENDED HONG LIST,
in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.00 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR,
No. 8, Queen's Road.

Apply to

J. NOBLE,

No. 8, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 13, 1879. ap13

TO BE LET.

THE Building known as the LUSITANO
THEATRE in LUCIN STREET, with the Out-buildings adjoining.

These Premises, from their central position and considerable extent, would be very suitable for a SCHOOL-HOUSE, or for a FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, BAZAAR, or STORE.

Apply to

H. W. DAVIS,

2, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, April 9, 1879. ap16

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

No. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS,
recently occupied by Mr DANBY.
Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & CO.

Hongkong, April 10, 1879. ap17

TO LET—AT WANCHAII.

FIRST CLASS
GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, April 4, 1879. ap14

TO LET.

HOUSES, Nos. 3 and 4, SEYMORE TERRACE.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

OFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
The BUNGALOW No. 3, OLD BAILEY STREET.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central, Possession 1st March next.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

TO LET.

THE Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Praya East.

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Praya East, with immediate possession.

Also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the Dwelling to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to blue houses at Wanchai, Marine Lot 65.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard itself.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to

TURNER & CO.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.

Apply to

WO HANG,

Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th April, at 3 p.m., taking passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE,

REDUCTION OF TWENTY PERCENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 14th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 21, 1879. ap15

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLE;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th April, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. ANADYR, Commandant BRUNET, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 18th April, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Content and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, April 7, 1879. ap10

TO LET.

Occidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

The S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about May 5th, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 4th May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. ap19

TO LET.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHIERS & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1878.

TO BE LET.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have This Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GO-

DOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60,

Praya Central.

Apply to

WO HANG,

Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

INFLUENCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874. ap12

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Kisks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871. ap11

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George the First, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER

Intimations.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.**
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARLCOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIDS,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storkepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of Cross & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.**



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incident to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race—viz., rheumatism, and all disorders of the liver and kidneys, frequent fore-runners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ulcers.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storkepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every complaint.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 535, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w tf

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE, AND IS MADE OF LEATHER, RUBBER, AND BRASS, CONSTANTLY KEPT WITH IT HAVE A RELIABLE POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKED IN 2D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 12D., 25D. AND 50D. EACH.

OAKKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

SILVERSMITH'S SOAP

(NON-MERCUROUS). FOR CLEAVING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, &c. BOXES.

JOHN COLESON & SONS

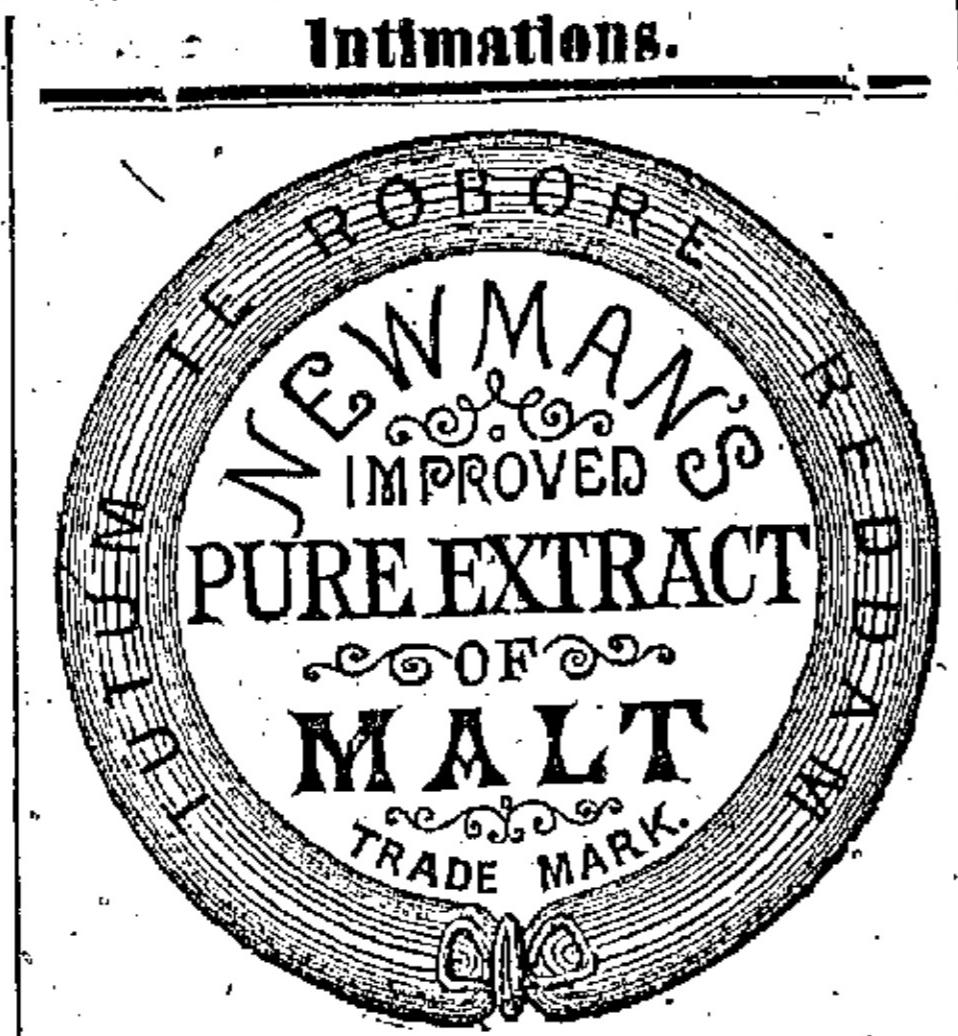
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
20ap78 1w 82s 25ap79

THE CHINESE MAIL

THIRDM and after the Chinese New Year, (day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now admitted to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Contributors guarantee all original circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran, Nio, and Australia.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,
BY
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hasall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and particularly valuable in all cases of Constitution and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

4ja.79 1w tf

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men exalt its virtues most extensivly.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectively checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in cholera, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACT FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1, 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera to which Dr. J. COLES BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1868, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Some Manufacture—

J. T. DAVENPORT,
89, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s., 1d., 2s., 3d., 4s., 6d., and 1s.

4jan79 1w 26s 4july79

NOW READY.

LINK-CHU, or, THE PHILOSOPHERS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA, By Dr. E. J. ETTEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price \$1.00.

BUDHISM, Its History, Theory and Popular Religion, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. ETTEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Others will be received by Messrs. LAW,

London, July 21, 1879.

Intimations.

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S THE SAFEST MILD APERTIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London, And of Druggists and Storkepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

5ap80-1w 52s

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
"CHINA."

Capt. F. C. ACKERMANN, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSON & Co.

Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap14

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"DIAMANTE."

Capt. THEBAUD, shortly due, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap19

FOR HANKOW.

(Calling at SHANGHAI if sufficient inducement offers.)

The Steamship
"LOUDOUN CASTLE,"

will be despatched on or about the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap23



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR POPE HENNESSY intends to receive GENERAL GRANT at the MURRAY Pier on the GENERAL's arrival, and the Governor would be glad if the Members of both Councils, the Foreign Consuls, the Heads of Departments and the leading inhabitants of the Colony would do him the favour of also welcoming so distinguished a Visitor at the landing place.

The probable time of the General's arrival will be announced in another Notification.

By Command,

W. H. MARSH,
Colonial Secretary.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, April 12, 1879.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDJ-
TERANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship
KHIVA, Captain G. LEE, will leave this
on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap22

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Articles of the Association of the Company, and of the Companies' Ordinance 1865, an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, situate at No. 7, Queen's Road, Hongkong, at 8 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 6th day of May next, for the purpose of passing a special Resolution making certain alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company to the following effect, viz—

1. That the General Managers, in any years that the accounts of the Company shall render it desirable, may pay losses wholly or in part out of the excess of the Reserve Fund over and above \$250,000 in order that contributing and other Shareholders may not unnecessarily be deprived of Bonus and Dividend; such changes to take effect from the 1st January, 1878.

2. That the annual bonus payable to contributing Shareholders and the annual contribution to the reserve fund be left to the discretion of the General Managers and Consulting Committee, and that the sum to be annually appropriated to dividend be subject to the approval of the Company in Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Second Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders will be held, at the same hour and place, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May next, for the purpose of confirming such special Resolution as aforesaid.

Dated the 12th day of April, 1879.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,

the 18th of April, 1879, at 11 a.m., at his Sales Room, Zetland Street.

(For account of the concerned.)

50 Cases YELLOW METAL, from
16 to 24 ounce.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

E. RAPP,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap19

To-day's Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.In the Matter of ELIJAH LILLEY, Ad-
judicated a Bankrupt on the 16th
day of October, 1878.

The American schooner Coran reports:

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque Abbey Cowper re-
ports: Strong N.E. gale and high sea in
Formosa Channel, from thence to port
moderate passage—72 hours from Keeling
to Hongkong.

The American schooner Coran reports:

Put back ship making water.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:

FOR SAIGON.—

Per Pernambuco, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,
the 13th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN.—

Per Haikong, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
13th inst.

FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI.—

Per China, at 9 a.m., on Monday, the
14th inst.FOR STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND
CALCUTTA.—Per Moray and Aratoon Appear, at 2.30
p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

FOR SAIGON.—

Per Cassandra, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the
2nd May.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

TUESDAY,

the 15th of April, 1879, at Noon, at the
Auction Sales Room of
MESSRS. LAMMERT, ATKINSON
& CO., Pedder's Wharf,—

(For account of the concerned.)

MORTON'S ASSORTED, OILMAN'S
STORES.15 cases Sardines, 18 cases Borden's
Milk.5 cases Biscuits, in 1 and 2 lb. tins.
6 cases Danish Butter, in 1 lb. tins.65 cases A V H Gin, Whisky, Porter,
Ale.Hubbuck's Assorted Paints, in 28 lbs.
tins.50 tins Boiled Oil, 10 tins Raw Oil,
25 tins Turpentine.

1 case Copal Varnish, etc., etc.

An Invoice of Summer Material, etc.,
Striped Satins, and Mozambique for
Dresses.

White Pique, Cotton Goods.

Trowering, Towels, Blankets, Felt
Carpeting, Honey Soap, Glassware,
Hardware, etc., etc.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

F. RAPP,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap19

FOR SALE.

DEVON'S KEROSINE OIL, in One
Pint Tins, according to the Ordinance.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap19

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debs contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—JOHANN FRIEDRICH, German brig, Capt.
A. H. KROCKE.—Wielter Co.GOLDEN FLEECE, British barque, Capt.
James Wiltshire.—Gilmor & Co.ONEIDA, British ship, Captain S. Clyma.
Gibb, Livingston & Co.URANOS, Norwegian barque, Captain L.
Berg.—Arnhold Karberg & Co.TAIWAN, German barque, Captain C.
Jessen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.QUEEN OF INDIA, British barque, Capt.
R. H. Cary.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 12, Abbey Cowper, British barque,
699, Thos Carr, Keeling April 9, Coal.—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

April 12, Johann Friedrich, German brig,
from Whampoa.April 12, Yung Poa, Chinese man-of-war,
from Canton.April 12, Cooran, American schooner, 144,
Brothurst, put back April 10, General.

DEPARTURES.

April 12, Merionethshire, for Yokohama.

12. Yutong, for Swatow.

12. Thibet, for Europe, &c.

12. Olympia, for Manila.

12. Fuyew, for Canton.

12. Okinawa, for San Francisco.

12. Uranos, for Bangkok.

12. Taitan, for Whampoa.

CLEARED.

Black Hawk, for San Francisco.

Haikong, for Amoy, &c.

Fernambuco, for Saigon.

B. F. Watson, for Saigon.

Douglas, for Coast Ports.

Teuton, for Saigon.

Vitry, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per Thibet, for Southampton, Messrs.

John Brown and B. Young, and Capt.

Fcott; for Venice, Messrs. R. Brondum
and Parker; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs.

S. Tan Kim Fuan and servant.

Per Merionethshire, for Yokohama, 3
Chinese.

Per Yutong, for Swatow, 76 Chinese.

Per Churnam, for San Francisco, 2 Chi-

nese.

TO DEPART.

Per Black Hawk, for San Francisco, 1

European, and 20 Chinese.

Per Haikong, for Amoy, &c., 2 Euro-

peans, and 40 Chinese.

Per Fernambuco, for Saigon, 100 Chi-

nese.

Per B. F. Watson, for Saigon, 2 Euro-

peans.

Per Douglas, for Coast Ports, 4 Euro-

peans.

Per Teuton, for Coast Ports, 4 Euro-

peans.

Per Vitry, for Whampoa, 100 Chi-

nese.

MEMOS. FOR TOMORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports,
10 a.m.—Haikong leaves for Amoy, &c.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd.
R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.
Morning Service, 11, Evening 4. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the
month. Wednesday, at 6.30 p.m., Evening
Prayer and Sermon.Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on
the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m.; Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month,
Rev. Dr. Eitel.ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Services at 6 p.m., every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Le Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning
Prayer—Litany; Anti-Comunion, and
Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion,
1st Sunday in Chinese month.BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—
In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 15:—

Noon.—Sale of Sundries at Messrs Lam-
met, Atkinson & Co.'s.

2 p.m.—Sale of

"did not object to the absence of all Eastern or European courtesy and etiquette when natives were introduced to them"—an example the present Bishop of Bombay wisely and to his honour follows; true, as the Bishop tells us he is quite well aware, "in durbar, in court, and on all public occasions, the permission of Government has been pleaded in favour of appearing with neither head nor feet bared, on condition of English shoes being worn." But what matters all that to this worthy sharer in the apostolic succession. He must have "these black fellows" *kowtow* and *salam* to him, or he won't preach to them. The whole picture, of their childish cavilling as to who is to stand uncovered in the presence of the other and make reverence, is one which brings the utmost discredit both on the Bishop and his Chaplain in every way, but more especially destroys the beauty of their character as the professed followers of Him who said—"Whoever shall do the will of God, the same is my Brother, and my Sister and Mother."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE AMERICAN MAILS are now due by the P. M. steamer *Alaska*.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS may be expected here about the 16th instant by the E. and A. steamer *Somerset*.

THE next FRENCH MAILS may be expected here on Thursday next, the 17th inst., by the M. M. steamer *Sainte Genevieve*.

THE American schooner *Cooran* has put back leaking badly.

THE SERVICES at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Edge.

A very large fish, weighing upwards of 130 catties, was caught near Stanley and brought into town to-day. It was not the sea serpent.

We regret to learn that the Chief Officer of the S. S. *Trojan* has met with a serious accident on board his ship, which necessitated his removal to hospital.

SHORTLY after the arrival of the steamer *Kinsman* this afternoon it was discovered that her rudder-head was split. The repairs, it is thought, will be not delay her departure on Monday.

The cry now is, "Where do you get your Kerosene?" All the Chinese dealers have refused to sell it, and but few of the foreign storekeepers care to deal in the article. We understand, however, that it will be "get-atable" presently, though the rigid compliance with the now known law may considerably raise the retail price.

We understand that Captain Martin of the steamer *Ichang* has been summoned for carrying an excessive number of passengers. The case will probably be taken before Mr Creagh on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The number of passengers carried in excess is said to be about 400.

MR Martin L. Bevis, late chief officer of the Chinese Revenue cruiser *Chento*, whose name appeared in our obituary in Tuesday's issue, died, we regret to hear, by his own hand. He shot himself with a revolver, placing the muzzle in his mouth and blowing off the top of his skull. We have heard no reason for his suicide.

WHAT might have been a serious fire occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 38 Praya Central. The inmates of the house, principally women, ran away as soon as the fire was discovered, and left the house to take its chance. The Market Fire Brigade, however, got scent of it; and under the direction of Inspector Orley it was checked by the aid of an extinguisher.

TO MORROW morning, at St. John's Cathedral, there will be full obituary service, and a collection will be made on behalf of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage. The annual report of this institution, which has just been issued, shows that it has been successful in every respect during the ten years' trial it has now had. There are at present 26 inmates, 20 boys and 6 girls, and 6 day scholars. We regret to observe that the subscription list has fallen off considerably, and hope, with the Committee, that this is only due to temporary causes. We trust a handsome and liberal collection will be made to-morrow at the Cathedral.

WE would remind our readers of the Amateur Theatrical entertainments to be given at the Garrison Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday. We have no doubt a large attendance will be present, the object being a charitable one. The proceeds are for the benefit of the widow of a late member of the corps. The domestic drama in two acts, "The Chimney Corner," is the piece of the evening, and the cast in as follows:—*Solomon Proctor*, aged 91,; *J. Dade*, *Peter Proctor*, a chandler, *E. G. Reynolds*, *John Proctor*, his son, *F. Bingham*, *Mr Charles*, a lawyer, *H. Stringer*, *Chetty*, a detective, *W. J. Buswell*, *Patty Proctor*, wife of *Mrs W. H. Drake*, *Grace Emery*,; *Mrs W. J. Buswell*.

A farce with the mysterious title "B. B." (British Brandy somebody suggests) concludes the evening's entertainment, when the same Amateurs sustain the parts of the Squire, the Landlady of the "Percy Arms," the housemaid of the same, the

ex-chicken (a retired pugilist), an agent, and the waiter, whose ridiculous sayings and doings will no doubt send the audience home in a good humour.

YESTERDAY afternoon a large crowd of Chinese numbering about 400 persons assembled opposite the Opium Farmer's place of business in Bonham Strand with the evident intention of committing some lawless act. The watchman fortunately noticed them approaching, and judging by their behaviour, that they meant mischief very wisely went inside the house and closed the door. The crowd commenced to hoot and howl, demanding to be supplied with 15 cash worth of opium at the same time holding out the money. They were told to go to the licensed retail dealers, but refusing to listen to this, gave vent to unmistakable threats against the Farmer, cries of "tah" resounding on all sides.

Two Inspectors of Police in plain clothes happened to be in the neighbourhood, and were attracted by the hubbub; and were also one or two constables. Assistance was sent to the West Point Station, and a body of Police soon arrived, the crowd dispersing as soon as they approached. Two of the rioters were arrested in the act of shouting "tah" and taken before the magistrate this morning. One gave his name Fung Asz, a mat-packer and the other as Wong Achoy, a hawker. A Jai Singh (P.O. 690) stated that he was on duty at 3.30 p.m. yesterday at Queen's Road West, and owing to certain information which he received, he proceeded to Bonham Strand, where he saw a crowd of about four hundred people opposite the Opium Farmer's door. They appeared to be trying to force the door. The two defendants and others shoving the doors with their hands, and the second defendant called out: "There is only one policeman; beat him." Other constables arrived, and the crowd then dispersed, the defendants being arrested. The case was remanded till the 16th instant for the attendance of the watchman.

From what we can learn the present Farmer appears to have got into disfavor amongst a certain section of the native community owing to the sweeping measures he has found it necessary to resort to in order to protect his monopoly, and thus a good many people have been deprived of carrying on a nice little "pidgin" on their own account. On Thursday night five men were arrested on a warrant for being found in possession of prepared Opium and utensils for preparing the same. These men were released on bail, and it is thought that the demonstration of yesterday had something to do with this, as in one of the houses searched a book was found containing an agreement bearing sixty-six signatures to the effect that no support at all be given to the Opium Farmer, but that everything that can possibly be done detrimental to his interests shall be done; it further says that if any person belonging to the Society gets into trouble through the Farmer, the expense of his defence shall be defrayed by the Society, and that each member subscribe a certain sum periodically to allow of this being done. This is another instance of the manner in which the Chinese form Secret Societies to redress any grievances they fancy they are labouring under, and we trust the Government will spare no pains in silting this matter thoroughly. We notice that an Indian Constable and a Lokong are stationed at the door of the Opium Farmer's premises since the riot took place.

THE following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Easter Day, 13th April, 1879:—

Morning Prayer and Sermon by the

Magistrate to-day; the Court did not sit

yesterday, and there were thus two days'

meets to be dealt with. The greater

number of delinquents, however, were

brought up for trifling offence, there being

any number of hawkers charged with carrying on their little businesses without a license.

U Akan, a hawker, was sentenced to six

months' imprisonment, the first and last

fourteen days in solitary confinement, and

the rest with hard labour, and was further

ordered to be publicly exposed in the stocks for three hours previous to his discharge from gaol, for picking pockets.

Leong Aku, a hawker, was sent to three

months' imprisonment, the first and last

fourteen days in solitary confinement and

the rest with hard labour, for stealing a

brace pipe valued at 50 cents.

Toig Aku, a farmer, was sent to four

weeks' hard labour for stealing a pipe and a lamp.

Young Atau, a coolie, was sentenced to

four weeks' hard labour and six hours'

exposure in the stocks, for stealing an axe,

the property of the Government, from the

works at the Battery at Tsim Sha Tsui. A

great number of axes have been missed of

late, and it is to be hoped the example

made of this man may act as a deterrent to others.

Leung Ayan, a hawker, was sent to three

months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond, for being found at No. 6 Square

Street for a supposed unlawful purpose.

He was arrested by a Portuguese schoolboy.

Chun Aping, described as a minor, was

charged on remand with being an escaped

convict. Mr Watt, now of the Surveyor

General's department, but formerly empl

oyed at the Gaol, aware positively to the

prisoner's identity, and said that the reason

he was so sure of the man was that he had

given a great deal of trouble whilst in gaol.

He also said that he remembered having

cautioned Gould—the man in charge of the

gang to which prisoner was attached, to

keep an eye on the prisoner, as he had said

he would try to escape on the first opportunity.

Mr Gough, clerk at the gaol, produced the Criminal Calendar for 1869, by which it was shown that Chun Aping

was sentenced, in August of that year, to

four years penal servitude for shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Defendant was committed for trial.

last Straits papers, he is to go to Bangkok before coming to Hongkong. There is plenty time yet to get up some public demonstration if a few leading spirits would bestir themselves. Arrangements might be made for decorating the wharf. The General's proverbial dislike of display is likely to be respected here; but our respect for his unassuming ways need not go so far as to make us refrain from those quiet marks of respect and tokens of welcome which every one likes to see and hear. General Grant will be here only for a few days. It is likely he will make Canton, rather, the chief place of sight-seeing and lion-hunting (metaphorically). The great review of the Chinese troops which is being arranged to take place while he is in China will be an event of note. We learn that the General will proceed from Hongkong to Canton in the *ashuelot*, which will also take him on his journey, along the Coast as far as Shanghai.

GENERAL Grant, says the *Bombay Gazette*, is an thorough an Englishman as he can be, consistently with his belief in the absolute superiority of all kinds of American produce to anything that can be grown on other soil. His love for travel has led him to India; for like another famous Ulysses he "cannot rest from travel," and might also say with him (if he were not the most modest of men),

"Much have I seen and known, cities and men, And manners, climates, councils, Governments—Myself not least, but honour'd of them all."

At Gibraltar he reviewed the troops with Lord Napier, for whom he has the highest admiration; and the two men must have had a good deal in their natures in common. In personal appearance they are not unlike. Lord Napier is the taller, and, though older, more erect; but the general expression of the ex-President's face will recall to Bombay people the familiar features of their old Commander-in-Chief. Both are firm, resolute men; but the outward demeanour of both is calm and bland. General Grant is notoriously a man of few words.

But what he says is always sensible and instructive. His manner is blunt from sheer simplicity of character, not from any want of consideration for those about him; for he is, of Americans, "the greatest, yet with least pretence," and, as the greatest only are, "in his simplicity, sub-

lime."

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lime."

All, however, is not *coulour de rose*. A British merchant has had to leave owing to various troubles with Chinese officials, Guilds, and Customs; and the China Merchants, are said to wish to select a site purchased and raised last year for Tls. 10,000 for erection of godowns. Why, is not known, as they have all the carrying trade in their hands here, which is no inconceivable item.

REPORT OF THE C. D. O. COMMISSIONER.

The report of the Commission appointed by the Governor, November 12th, 1877, to enquire into the working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance in Hongkong, was received to-day. The report of the Commissioners, which is dated December 1878, occupies 54 printed pages of foolscap; and we can only find room to-day for the conclusions and suggestions it contains.

A note by the Hon. Mr Keswick, dated 27th March 1879, we also reproduce. An article on prostitution in China by Mr Stent of the Imperial Maritime Customs is printed with the report, the Commissioners regarding it as of great value and interest with respect to the subject of their enquiry. The rest of the 321 pages is taken up with the evidence taken before the Commission, deposition taken before the Magistrates and the Registrar General under the different Ordinances on the subject, and voluminous correspondence regarding the objects of the Contagious Diseases Ordinances.

It is stated that the Foreign Office has not received particulars of the result of the negotiations of Sir Thomas Wade with the Indian Government in regard to the Opium Clauses in the *Chilio Convention*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THAT GUN!!

Tak-shun house Newspaper Gentleman.

Saturday, April 12.

SIR,—Excuse me, I bring one old Chinese Amal long time stop San Francisco, that leete savey English write pidgin. I chin chin you show me what for have got that large gun morning time half-past four clock so fashion.

He too mucho noise noise, all same large bang—wake me, wake missy, wake master, wake all the

long that fear pidgin, I werry near have smidder that baby. Suppose my have kill em he no can help, no belong me, belong that gun pidgin. Baby have begin large cry, children have all large cry, missy have wake up too much angry and missy have talkie dame that gun. He talkie true. Dame that gun. Suppose wanche wake that sampat man and that sampat girlie and show he can take he bout go long side that world, all right—can do—but no casion wake all man Hongkong. More small gun do.

My bring you truly,

AH SOOEY.

Police Intelligence.

There were a great many cases before the

Magistrate to-day; the Court did not sit

yesterday, and there were thus two days'

meets to be dealt with. The greater

number of delinquents, however, were

brought up for trifling offence, there being

any number of hawkers charged with carrying on their little businesses without a

license.

That Government has exercised a

sound discretion in not applying the med-

ical clauses of the Ordinances to houses for

the sole use of Chinese, and that any

attempt to do so would end in mischievous

failure.

That Government supervision of

houses for the sole use of Chinese has had

no appreciable beneficial results; that the

Ordinances did not contemplate or justify

the licensing and regulation of such houses

for purposes other than those connected

THE CHINA MAIL.

6

Portfolio.

LETTERS FROM HOME."

Letters from my father's household! Isled midst the surrounding sea! Swift-winged messengers of gladness, Bearing rest and peace to me! Father's calm and sacred counsel, Mother's large and shining tears, And my sister's brimming feelings Flung to me across the spheres!

The dear and loving letters! O my childhood's thronging dreams!

O the ancient, low-roofed cottage, With its quaint old oaken beams! O the haunts among the meadows, And the moss-grown garden seat, Where the scented apple-blossoms Swept in waves about my feet.

And I sit and muse upon it, Till I seem to see it all; See the rich grape's purple clusters, Drooping from the leafy wall; See the mellow peep a ripening, Breath the breath of blessed flowers, Watch the steady house-clock marking All the pulses of the hours.

Father's hair is growing whiter; Mother's step is feeble now; But the old seraphic beauty, Lingers yet on her meek brow.

And the low sweet tones that thrilled me, And the lips I used to press— O the years can never win them From their holy tenderness.

And the flashing eyes of laughter, And the speech of merry scorn, And the rippling auburn ringlets Of our household's youngest born— Very gently they have deepened To the glory and the grace Of a tranquil maiden, moving Thoughtfully amid the place.

Letters from my father's household! Isled midst the surrounding sea; Swift-winged messengers of gladness, Bearing rest and peace to me!

Let the foaming world tear onward— Let the sinless children play,

And the young bride clasp her husband— I am wealthiest by far!

"CHRISTIAN DOGMATICS."

In reviewing "a text-book for academic Instruction and Private Study," under the above title, by T. P. Van Oosterzee, D.D., translated from the Dutch by John Watson Watson, B.A., and Maurice T. Evans, B.A. (Hodder and Stoughton) a contemporary writes:—

To our mind the most successful and interesting portion of these Christian Dogmatics is that which deals with the notion of a miracle, the real issue as to miraculous agency as an evidence, and the various theories adopted by unbelievers in meeting and accounting for the miracles which were wrought by Christ at preaching and teachers of Christ. Miracles, our author admits, are no proofs of revelation if merely added to it from the outside, but only when they are co-elements of revelation itself, which in their way testify to the divinity of its origin and contents. To the objection that we cannot adequately and logically define a miracle, the answer here given is conclusive, that every miracle has a side we can see—the wonderful fact in itself, what we call a miracle or a wonder; but it has also a side which we do not see—the operating process, which cannot be explained from the course of nature as it is known to us, and must, therefore, have been brought about by a direct operation of the Almighty's will in order to attain a definite object. To assume with the Pantheist or the Atheist the impossibility of a miracle, and the assignation of all apparent miracles to the working of the laws of nature, is to assume that we know all the workings of the law of nature. Besides the law of nature, which is known to us, is not broken or abrogated by miracles, but only superseded at a certain point by a sovereign cause.

"There is no talk here," observes our author, "of conflict, because the law in itself remains intact, but it is only in a special case set on one side; the miracle takes place, not in opposition to it, but simply beyond it, because perhaps of a higher law not known to us. When the free movement of my hand casts a stone into the air, which without it would fall to the ground, wth at law of nature is contravened?" On the all-important question of Biblical inspiration our author is eminently satisfactory, though wisely, and on the most logical of grounds, rejects the theory of mechanical inspiration, and then, in the interests of inspiration itself, he shows that our belief in the mechanical inspiration of the Bible is utterly inconsistent with the very theory it is brought forward to support, namely, our belief in the Bible as an infallible guide in morals and religion, and he points especially to the passage in 1 Cor. i. 14—18, where, in the case supposed, the Holy Ghost dictated to the apostle, first an inaccuracy, then a correction of the inaccurate statement, and, finally, a declaration of ignorance—a circumstance wholly at variance with the truthfulness of any theory of valid and mechanical inspiration. It has been said that in the Roman literature there breathes almost suddenly and palpably the spirit of law, and empire, and power; in that of the Greeks the spirit of philosophy, and poetry, and science; but in the Hebrew literature the spirit of God, to purify, to elevate, to exalt, and to renew the spirit of man. And in no other work is this shown so tersely and pointedly as in the pages before us, where the professor tells us—

"Let anyone read the same history—that of Joseph, for instance, which has called forth the admiration of Voltaire first in the Bible, then in the Koran, and he will perceive what an entirely different spirit meets us in the former, and how this spirit, too lofty for human creation, everywhere from beginning to end, in the midst of the most perfect freedom, manifests the finest harmony. At every step we must exclaim, The Bible is a truly human book, and yet at the same time something more than any other human book! and even in the history of the most violent assault made upon it, the old proverb is confirmed, 'The more they abuse themselves in writing me, the more hammers they use up in doing it.'

RULES FOR ACQUIRING WEALTH.

"Be honest." If Satan tempts you to defraud your neighbour, it is only that he may rob you of your ill-gotten gains in the end.

"Be temperate." Liquor has made more happiness than all other vices combined.

"Be industrious." Improve each day as if you expected to die on the morrow. In Science, Debt, and Disease are brothers.

"Let your word be your bond." Good credit is a fortune to begin with.

Limit your expenses by necessity and comfort, leaving a good margin for balance saved.

Invest your funds carefully and intelligently. Beware of the brilliant bubbles that are blown up to tempt ingenuous speculators.

"Give your personal attention to your business. To do this, keep brain and body healthy.

THE RECENT GREAT FRENCH DUEL.

By MARK TWAIN.

Much as the modern French duel is ridiculed by certain smart people, it is in reality one of the most dangerous institutions of our day: Since it always fought in the open air, the combatants are nearly sure to catch cold. M. P. de Cassagnac, the most inveterate of the French duellists, has suffered so often in this way that he is at last a confirmed invalid; and the best physician in Paris has expressed the opinion that he goes on dueling for fifteen or twenty years more—unless he forms the habit of fighting in a comfortable room, where damps and draughts cannot intrude—he will eventually endanger his life.

This ought to moderate the talk of those people who are so stubborn in maintaining that the French duel is the most health-giving of recreations because of the open-air exercise it affords. And it ought also to moderate that foolish talk about French duellists and socialist-hated monarchs being the only people who are immoral.

But with all my persuasions, all my arguments, I was only able to get him to reduce the distance to thirty-five yards; and even this concession he made with reluctance, and said with a sigh,

"I wash my hands of this slaughter; on your head be it."

There was nothing for me but to go home to my old lion-heart and tell my humiliated story. When I entered, M. Gambetta was laying his last lock of hair upon the altar. He sprang toward me, exclaiming,—

"You have made the fatal arrangement—I see it in your eye!"

"I have." His face paled a trifle, and he leaned upon the table for support. He breathed thick and heavily for a moment or two, so tumultuous were his feelings; then he hoarsely whispered,

"The weapon, the weapon! Quick! what is the weapon?"

"This!" and I displayed that silver-mounted thing. He caught it one glipse of it, then swooned ponderously to the floor.

When he came to, he said mournfully,—

"The unnatural calm to which I have subjected myself has told upon very nerves. But away with weakness! I will confront my fate like a man and a Frenchman."

He rose to his feet, and assumed an attitude which for sublimity had never been approached by man, and his soul been surpassed by statues. Then he said, in his deep bass tones,—

"Behold, I am calm, I am ready; reveal to me the distance."

"Thirty-five yards."

I could not lift him up, of course; but I rolled him over, and poured water down his back. He presently came to, and said—

"Thirty-five yards, without a rest? But why ask?" Since murder was that man's intention, why should he falter with small details? But mark you one thing; in my debt to the world shall see how the chivalry of France meets death."

Aftr a long silence he asked,—

"Was nothing said about that man's family standing up with him, as an excuse to my bulk?" But no matter; I would not stoop to make such a suggestion; if he is not noble enough to suggest it himself, he is welcome to this advantage, which no honorable man would take."

He now sank into a sort of stupor of reflection, which lasted some minutes; after which he broke silence with—

"The hour—what is the hour fixed for the collision?"

"Dawn, to-morrow."

He seemed greatly surprised, and immediately said—

"Insanity! I never heard of such a thing. Nobody is abroad at such an hour."

"That is the reason I named it. Do you mean to say you want an audience?"

"It is no time to hawdys. I am astonished that M. Fortou should even have agreed to so strange an innovation. Go at once and require a later hour."

I ran down-stairs, threw open the front door, and almost plunged into the arms of M. Fortou's second. He said,—

"I have the honor to say that my principal strenuously objects to the hour chosen, and begs that you will consent to change it to half-past nine."

"Any courtesy, sir, which it is in our power to extenuate is at the service of your excellent principal. We agree to the proposed change of time."

"I beg you to accept the thanks of my client." Then he turned to a person behind him, and said, "You hear, M. Noir, the hour is altered to half-past nine?" Whereupon M. Noir bowed, expressed his thanks, and went away. My accomplice continued—

"If agreeable to you, your chief surgeon and ours shall proceed to the field in the same carriage, as is customary."

"It is entirely agreeable to me, and I am obliged to you for mentioning the surgeons, for I am afraid I should not have thought of them. How many shall I want?"

"I suppose two or three will be enough?"

"That's about the size of it," I said. "Now, if it is a fair question, what was your side proposing to send?"

I had him there. He saw he had made a blunder, so he hastened to explain it away. He said he had spoken jestingly. Then he added that he and his principal would enjoy axes, and indeed prefer them, but such weapons were barred by the French code, and so I must change my proposal.

I walked the floor, turning the thing over in my mind, and finally it occurred to me that Gating guns at fifteen paces would be a likely way to get a verdict on the field of honor. So I framed this idea into a proposition.

But it was not accepted. The code was in the way again. I proposed rifles; then, double-barreled shotguns; then, Colt's navy revolvers. These being all rejected, I reflected a while, and suggested a broadsword at three-quarters of a mile. I always hate to throw away a ridiculous thing of a person who has no perception of humor; and it filled me with bitterness when this man went to take away to submit the last proposition to his principal.

He came back presently, and said his principal was charmed with the idea of broadswords at three-quarters of a mile, but much decline on account of the danger to disinterested parties passing between.

Then I said—

"Half-past nine."

"Very good indeed. Have you sent the fact to the newspaper?"

"Yes, I am at the end of my string now. Perhaps you would be good enough

to suggest a weapon? Perhaps you have even had one in your mind all the time?"

His countenance brightened, and he said with alacrity—

"Oh, without doubt, monsieur!"

So he fell to hunting in his pockets—pocket after pocket, and he had plenty of them—uttering all the while, "Now, what could I have done with them?"

At last he was successful. He fished out of his vest pocket a couple of little things which I carried to the light and discovered to be pistols. They were single-barreled and silver mounted, and very dainty and pretty. I was not able to speak for emotion. I silently hung one of them on my watch-chain, and returned the other.

He then begged him to go on and suggest a distance, for my mind was growing weak and confused under the strain which had been put upon it. He named sixty-five yards. I nearly lost my patience. I said,

"Sixty-five yards, with these instruments? Popgun would be deadlier at fifty."

"I might have known it. It is just like that Founton, who always wants to make a display."

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"I might have known it. It is just like that

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1870.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, in the whole be paid at Book rate. Prices Current may be paid either at Newspaper or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a book packet expect it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Posts Office is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Cuba, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrador, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters,	8 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	8 cents each.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers,	6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:

Letters,	12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	5 cents each.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	4 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers,	8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on registered correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Babauan, Guatemala (N.R.), Bayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.)—

Via San Juan, Via S. Domingo, Via Francisco, or Martires, Brindisi.

Letters,	12	30	34
Registration,	None.	8	8
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	6	8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.);—

Letters,	20	30	34
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	12	6	8
Registration,	8	None.	None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	12	12	16
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4*	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6*	6	8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters,	30	34
Newspapers,	4	6
Books & Patterns,	0	8
Registration,	8	8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Books & Prints.	Per Oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, &c.,	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,	3	8	2	2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereunder can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unjoined.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal 1 or ore, provided that they be packed and secured in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bag and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Every newspaper must be folded either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed, the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspaper may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary form for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

5. Booksellers may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Posts in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Malacca, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca.

They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs.

The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such case, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office." It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 6 cents.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post and a packet containing anything of this kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porches, and chairs, fruit, vegetables, bunches,

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamp will prepare this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.

6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

9. From East Point to Green Island.

10. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

11. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

12. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

13. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

14. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.

15. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

16. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

17. From Pier to East Point.

18. From East Point to Green Island.

19. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

20. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

21. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

22. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

23. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.

24. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

25. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

26. From Pier to East Point.

27. From East Point to Green Island.

28. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

29. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

30. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

31. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

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